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LATIN AMERICAN REACTION TO U.S. SEA LIMIT DECISION

PA120440 [Editorial Report PA] Communications media monitored at Panama Bureau have carried the following official and unofficial reaction to U.S. plans to challenge nations claiming more than a 3-mile maritime boundary:

1. ARGENTINA. Madrid EFE at 2204 GMT on 11 Aug reports that the Argentine foreign minister, Maj Gen Carlos Washington Pastor, said his country's position on the 200-mile limit is clear and firm. Argentina, he said, will continue supporting the limit at the next conference on the law of the sea. Buenos Aires Latin at 0220 GMT on 12 August reports a statement by Pastor in which he says that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has denied reports of U.S. intentions not to recognize territorial boundaries extending more than 3 miles beyonds any nation's shores. Pastor indicated that reports of U.S. plans to challenge the borders were "a bit fanciful and exaggerated."

2. CHILE. Buenos Aires LATIN at 0122 GMT on 12 August says Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos declared on 11 August that Chile will respond to the U.S. announcement once it is made official. "Without an official statement from the U.S. authorities it is difficult to repond," he said at a press conference at Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima on his way home from Ecuador.

3. ECUADOR. According to Madrid EFE at 0136 GMT on 12 August, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfredo Diezcanseco Pareja expressed "amazement" at the U.S. Government's statement that it would not respect a territorial sea limit in excess of 3 miles. The statement ignores the development of the law of the sea and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty that many countries have announced for areas extending 200 miles from their shores.

4. PERU. Buenos Aires LATIN at 2202 GMT on 11 August reports the negative reaction of prominent Peruvian jurists. Andres Aramburu Menchaca called the U.S. declaration an intolerable challenge to the international community. He said that to reject the 200-mile limit would be to go against precedents set by the U.S. Government itself, since the 200-mile limit originates in a 1939 decree issued by President Roosevelt at the outset of World War II; its intention was to provide for U.S. military security. He added: That act of the U.S. Government received unanimous support from the American states in the 1939 Declaration of Panama. Since then, without exception, all of Latin America has adhered to the 200-mile doctrine in the pursuit of peace and not for military reasons. The views of jurist Raul Ferrero Costa are also reported. In his view, this position will only create problems between the United States and nations with which she now shares good relations; it is a strategic error, he adds.

RIGHTS GROUP REPORTS 99 CHILDREN MISSING IN SOUTHERN CONE

PY150016 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2330 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Sao Paulo--At least 99 children and babies have disappeared as a result of repressive actions carried out by the military regimes of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay against their opponents. On making this disclosure here, the Human Rights Defense Committee also charged that although many of those children were tortured or killed, it is hoped that some of them may still be alive. The group revealed that several organizations in different countries have been organizing a worldwide search for these small victims of repression. Cardinal Paulo Evaristo Arns, archbishop of Sao Paulo, today told the press that a 3-year-old boy, (Oto Landi), is one of a group of five Argentines and two Uruguayans who were recently kidnaped from Paraguay. Cardinal Arns mentioned the names of the kidnaped leaders, who were charged with attempting to reorganize the Uruguayan Tupamaro guerrilla groups, but declined to report where they are being held. Cardinal Arns' charges were confirmed by (James White), a member of the Brazilian Presbyterian Church and member of the Southern Cone Human Rights Defense Committee.

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE REAFFIRMS 12-MILE SEA RIGHTS

FY160042 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 15 Aug 79 FY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM)--Argentina will affirms its right to exercise full sovereignty over its territorial waters extending up to 12 miles during the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea now being held in New York.

The announcement was made by the Foreign Ministry in a communique which states: In view of the U.S. Government's attitude in ordering that its ships and airplanes can enter waters and airspace while respecting only a 3-mile territorial zone, the Argentine Government has instructed its delegation to the third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, currently meeting in New York, to explain the Argentine position on this matter.

The communique adds that Argentina will clearly state that the U.S. Goverment decision has been a surprise, considering that the UN conference has recognized the validity of a practice which began many years ago.

In conclusion the communique states that Argentina has a common cause with other countries with coastal areas and hopes that other states will refrain from carrying out provocative or intimidating actions along the coasts of maritime countries and from using any type of pressure during the course of the current negotiations.

In this regard, it was possible to seek the opinions of Foreign Ministry official spokesmen who agreed that the UN conference has plans to jointly negotiate all matters related to international regulation of the seas.

LA NACION Comments

FY152105 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 14 Aug 79 p 8 FY

[Editorial: "A Necessary Clarification"]

[Text] At the end of last week, a U.S. release was disseminated which caused initial perplexity. It concerned an alleged government order to naval and air captains which indicated that they were to ignore the instructions of coastal countries as long as they remained outside a 3-mile limit, measured from the coast.

The report was published in an important newspaper and some spokesmen of the U.S. Defense Department undertook to give it unofficial ratification. The Argentine foreign minister's statements--regarding the fact that Cyrus Vance had told him, in a face-to-face talk in Quito, that he had no knowledge of the measure--undoubtedly left the U.S. decision without much significance. But lack of a satisfactory clarification still remains.

The delimitation of maritime borders is one of the most serious problems facing the international community. It has been the cause of repeated declarations by the Pacific nations, the region in which the doctrine of a 200-mile limit was born. Other international documents also refer to it, and it is a topic for discussion at the Conference on the Law of the Sea. Precisely at the conclusion of the fifth [as published] conference, held in New York in September 1976, the U.S. secretary of state declared that the sole text of the modified negotiation [negociacion] represents a major agreement regarding a number of questions which are to be studied by the conference. During the current session this text has remained a basis for the negotiations.

"There is already ample agreement about certain key aspects such as the territorial sea extending 12 miles, the return of resources to the coastal nations and other rights within an economic zone of 200 miles, the protection of navigation rights and the struggle against maritime contamination."

It must be taken into account that the mandate of the Conference on the Law of the Sea is to achieve a convention which will include all the serious problems concerning the sea and the use of its wealth, either by nations or by the international community. Problems concerning the open seas are closely related, and it cannot be understood how a nation can adopt unilateral resolutions about a matter which is under discussion and on which there is a "consensus"--to repeat Kissinger's word, which is written into the well-remembered declaration--about its essential principles. Notwithstanding, it is appropriate to point out some doctrinal concepts which have important practical consequences.

Law No. 17,094 establishes that Argentina's sovereignty extends 200 nautical miles over the sea adjacent to its territory, to a depth of 200 meters over the submarine areas adjacent to its territory, or beyond this limit to where the depth of the water permits the exploitation of natural resources. But it also states: "The freedom of sea and air navigation is not affected by the clause of this law." In other words, as acknowledged in documents, there is a territorial sea over which the nation exercizes its most unrestricted sovereignty for security reasons. And beyond this there is an economic zone of 200 miles, or a continental shelf over which economic rights are extended. These are subject to regulation by Law No. 17,094.

The seriousness of the statements by reliable U.S. sources is therefore obvious but, notwithstanding their seriousness, the statements lack indispensable technical precision.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON TALKS IN QUITO, U.S. RELATIONS

FY151253 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 14 Aug 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Aug (TELAM)--During an interview with a television channel of this capital, held aboard the plane on which he returned to our country, the foreign minister, Air Force Maj Gen Carlos Pastor (ret), referred to the various meetings he had with officials from several countries while he was in Quito, Ecuador attending the transfer of power to Jaime Roldos Aguildra.

Regarding the new Ecuadorean chief of state, Pastor stressed that he is a politician with great and very good intentions, like those many chiefs of state have when they start off. After remarking that Ecuador is a country to which we are very closely linked, he remarked that we hope all those good intentions can be implemented.

Regarding the Beagle situation, he said that it is true that we have spoken on three occasions with Foreign Minister Cubillos on bilateral relations and on our common interest in what is happening in Central America, including the veiled threat of extremist ideas. But due to a question of respect for the authorities that are participating in the Beagle question--in this case, the Pope--we have tacitly avoided any concrete dealings on this matter.

Regarding the energy issue, he asserted that he had spoken with the Canadian foreign economy minister [title as received], particularly about nuclear plants. The minister told me, Pastor said, that the new Canadian Government is very interested in actively renewing talks on mutual interests. In the same regard, he stressed that the matter is very important to us, but it must always be based on the very great respect the supplying countries must have for our ideas, including sovereignty in this matter.

In other words, he explained, we can and wish to expand our systems; but we are not going to accept safeguards being imposed on us in the way the supplying countries wish to impose them, but as we understand how they should be imposed.

Asked about his talks with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, Pastor remarked that trade with Spain is very fruitful and there is still a large margin for implementation.

To the next question, related to the dialog he had in Quito with his Peruvian colleague, Garcia Bedoya, Pastor stressed that he was especially interested in how he, as an official from the Andean Group, saw the future evolution of the Nicaraguan situation--they both have cautious optimism.

Regarding the meeting he had with the president of the Paraguayan Senate, Juan Ramon Chaves, Pastor said that he asked the senator why Foreign Minister Nogues was absent from this meeting as, apart from the protocol, it was very important for the foreign ministers' meeting. He was told that Nogues was not attending because he was clarifying the last questions concerning Yacyreta so as to achieve a definitive agreement. The foreign minister then remarked that he told Senator Chaves, a prominent member of the Colorado Party, that he was very happy with that piece of news because time is running out and a definite decision must be made.

The Argentine foreign minister also referred to a meeting he held in Quito with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance as having been important and frank. He revealed that one of the subjects they discussed was the Tlatelolco Treaty, which Argentina promised to ratify at the appropriate time. Still discussing that meeting, the Argentine foreign minister said the main subject was the situation in Nicaragua. He expressed the Argentine concern that tendencies supported by some Caribbean country might get the upperhand after the first months of the Government of National Reconstruction, stressing some type of extremism which Argentina logically does not approve of.

Foreign Minister Pastor said he had received a cable in which San Martin Palace consulted him on reports that the United States wants to disregard the concept of 200-mile sovereignty, which is a firmly held Argentine position. Pastor said Cyrus Vance told him that he had no official information on that and it all could be nothing more than newspaper reports.

Asked how he would assess Argentine-U.S. relations after his meeting with Cyrus Vance, Pastor replied that speaking frankly about problems is a good way to improve relations. Pastor also said he had talked with Vance about the Argentine position and political belief about the human rights question which is brought up so frequently nowadays, and that he told Vance that this position and belief are the same as those of the United States. Pastor said that the human rights question is our concern and that the situation in this regard is improving rapidly. This is why the OAS Human Rights Commission has been invited to visit Argentina and, therefore, he told Vance that this cannot be an obstacle because it is a minor thing in the richness of the relations between our two countries.

Pastor then revealed that Vance recognized that the human rights question strained our relations and could still create some problems but that, in general, the meeting with Vance had a tone of understanding in which the U.S. secretary of state reiterated that Argentina was considered not only a friend, but also an ally.

Asked about how the nations whose representatives he contacted in Quito viewed Argentina, Pastor said it was gratifying to see that the Latin American countries really respect Argentina to the point of consulting us about serious problems which affect Latin America today.

The Argentine foreign minister's statements were aired tonight on the "Monica Presents" television program.

SFRY OFFICIAL HAILS TALKS WITH ARGENTINA

PY152147 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1642 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (NA)--Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, said here today that his government and Argentina "share a wide range of viewpoints" regarding the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries. At Ezeiza International Airport, from which he left for Lima, Peru today, Pesic confirmed that during his meeting with Argentine officials he discussed matters related to the sixth conference of nonalined countries, to be held in September in Havana, Cuba.

The Yugoslav official, who arrived for a 2-day visit in Buenos Aires last Sunday and later extended his visit to 3 days, emphasized the "very good relations" between his country and Argentina. He explained that he held "very important discussions" with Col Carlos Cavandoli, under secretary of foreign relations, and with other officials of the Foreign Ministry including Foreign Minister Carlos Washington Pastor.

Asked about the matters discussed, he said that he "exchanged opinions" about the forthcoming meeting of nonalined countries and that his government and Argentina "share a wide range of viewpoints." He added: "Regarding the meetings, I was able to notice the great interest of Argentina in the nonalined movement and I can say that this is important support."

POLICE AGAIN RAID HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

PY151336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0212 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (LATIN)--For the second time in less than a week the police today raided the headquarters of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights (APDH) and of the Argentine League for the Rights of Man (LADH), sources of these organizations reported tonight. A similar procedure was carried out at the headquarters of the Ecumenical Movement for Human Rights (MEDH), the sources added. During the raids, which were ordered by a judge, the police confiscated large quantities of documents but they made no arrests, the sources remarked. The APDH and LADH were raided last Friday on orders of the same judge on the grounds of the alleged commission of the crime of procedural fraud and instigation to false testimony. The raids carried out today are part of the same investigation, as is the case of the MEDH, which was raided today for the first time.

LA OPINION EMPLOYEE RELEASED, CHARGES DROPPED

PY160206 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0048 GMT 16 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Rosario, 15 Aug (NA)--The federal appeals court of this city today ordered the release of Jose Emilio Grande, secretary of LA OPINION of Rafaela, and definitively dismissed charges that he had violated security regulations. This court decision was made public here today.

SITUATION OF DETAINEES UNDER GOVERNMENT STUDY

PY160300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1055 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Aug (AFP)--The Argentine Government is looking into the situation of detainees at the disposal of the executive branch who would be allowed to leave the country, the center rightist newspaper CLARIN reported this morning. In Argentina, persons imprisoned without trial are said to be detainees at the disposal of the executive branch.

The report added that the cases being studied might be those of citizens "who for various reasons would not be brought to trial." The same source noted that the cases of journalist Jocobo Timerman and metal worker leade Lorenzo Miguel are also being "carefully studied." Timerman and Miguel are under house arrest.

BRIEFS

COSTA RICAN VISITOR--Buenos Aires, 15 Aug (TELAM)--The vice president of Costa Rica, Dr Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz, is in Argentina on a strictly private visit. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0645 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY]

FRG INVESTMENT--Buenos Aires, 13 Aug--Two high-ranking executives of the FRG Bayer Company met with President Jorge Rafael Videla and informed him that their company will invest DM50 million in the country. The funds are destined for the natrium ikonal plant in Zarate and the coloidal plant in Avellaneda. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1710 GMT 13 Aug 79 PY]

MINERAL EXPORTS TO USSR--The Argentine Mining Secretariat has reported that mineral exports to the USSR have been resumed after 10 years. According to the report, the Greek ship Mary K has loaded 9,502 tons of zinc concentrate from the El Aguilar mine in Jujuy for shipment to the Soviet Union. The value of this shipment is $1,869,892 fob. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 12 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

NUCLEAR PLANT LOAN--Buenos Aires, 30 Jul--The executive branch today issued a decree which approves an agreement between the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the Canadian Export Development Corporation. This agreement is for a supplementary loan to finance the construction of the Embalse nuclear plant in the Province of Cordoba. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2232 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY]

HYDROCARBONS CONTRACT--Buenos Aires, 30 Jul--The government has issued a decree by which it approves a contract for the prospecting, development and exploitation of hydrocarbons [hidrocarburo] mines in Ramos, Province of Salta. The contract was signed by Government Oil Deposits (YPF), Pluspetrol S.A., James A. Lewis Engineering and Teching International Technical Company. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2356 GMT 30 Jul 79 PY]

HEPATITIS OUTBREAK--Cordoba, 31 Jul--The Public Health Secretariat of this province has reported that so far, there have been between 30 and 50 cases of hepatitis in areas affected by flooding. The authorities have stated that this epidemic has nothing to do with the floods in the area. [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1302 GMT 31 Jul 79 PY]

INTERIM PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PLANS FOR GOVERNING

PY151717 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] President Walter Guevara Arze has stated that the measures to be adopted by his government will be in keeping with those recommended by the National Congress. He pointed out that every congressional resolution will be thoroughly considered because they express the nation's concern.

To make his cabinet function smoothly and to heed national concern, the president has established two basic functions for his cabinet: One is of an economic nature and the other of an administrative-political nature. He said the economic team will analyze the national economic situation in the next 3 weeks and will listen to viewpoints from the economic sector.

The president is well aware of the people's wage concerns, especially those pertaining to a basic vital minimum wage of 5,000 Bolivian pesos. He noted that this issue is already being discussed by the economic team because it is necessary to meet the labor demands of the Bolivian people. Finally, he expressed his satisfaction over the appointment of his aides, who, he trusts, will be able to fulfill the Bolivian people's desires.

CHARGES AGAINST FORMER PRESIDENT, MINISTER RAISED IN CONGRESS

PY160113 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0415 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 13 Aug (LATIN)--Two former military presidents of Bolivia were formally charged in Congress with crimes which were supposedly committed in the exercise of their functions and with "damaging national security through their involvement in espionage activities."

General Banzer Suarez (1971-1978) and Pereda Asbun, who held the post of interior minister during the Banzer government, are charged with "the commission of serious crimes in the exercise of their functions."

The charges were made in the Senate today by former minister and former Congressman Anibal Aguilar Penarrieta, a lawyer who had been exiled during the Banzer government.

The accusing document says that "both committed crimes against the security of the state. These can be classified as espionage, the revelation of political and foreign relations in favor of Chile, disloyalty in international negotiations and genocide in turning over to Pinochet's government Bolivian and foreign citizens, who were executed."

MINISTER ANNOUNCES CHANGE IN PLANNING SYSTEM

PY151742 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Planning and Coordination Minister Carlos Miranda Pacheco has officially announced that the planning system will be changed because it is not in keeping with political conditions requiring consultations with the legislative branch.

NICARAGUAN ORDER FOR WEAPONS NOT YET RECEIVED

PA151940 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Brasilia, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Brazilian Government has not received requests from the new Nicaraguan Government for the sale of weapons for its army, Bernardo Pericas, Foreign Ministry spokesman said here today.

The Brazilian official said that "if there had been a Nicaraguan Government request to purchase war materiel, it would have to be analyzed by the respective organizations just as is the case with all countries interested in purchasing Brazilian weapons."

Finally, he recalled that "all transactions involving the sale of war materiel are subject to the decision and control of the government which decides on the request according to its political interests."

PRESIDENT OF CENTRAL BANK RESIGNS; SUCCESSOR NAMED

PY151400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0434 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 14 Aug (AFP)--Carlos Brandao, president of the Central Bank of Brazil, has resigned his post, it was reported here tonight. As reported in this capital, Ernane Galveas, who occupied the post from 1967 to 1974, has been invited by Finance Minister Karlos Rischbieter to succeed the outgoing president.

Energy Minister's Ouster Predicted

PY151408 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[(Carlos Rodrigues) relay from Brasilia]

[Text] Commenting on the resignation of Carlos Brandao as president of the Central Bank, opposition Deputy Octacilio Almeida--Sao Paulo State--categorically stated that the next minister to go will be Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals. Deputy Almeida says Minister Cals is incompetent in the job; he mentioned Cals' remarks to the press about issuing a decree whereby all industries would be required to use coal and consequently, the price of electricity would increase. He added: To Minister Cals, only industries use electricity; the people do not. In his opinion, Minister Cals should be the next to go.

REPORTAGE ON STRIKING EMPLOYEES THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

Bus Drivers in Porto Alegre

PY152009 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Pickets representing striking bus drivers are already blocking the entrance and exit of Porto Alegre on the bridge over the Gravatia River at Dos Estados Avenue. Drivers of the intermunicipal system are expressing solidarity with their colleagues and, as they are asked to join the strike, they are simply abandoning their vehicles.

The police are not interfering with the strikers but are simply helping many people who are walking on Dos Estados Avenue--in both directions--to obtain transportation.

Col (Diogenes Couto), chief of the Piratini Military District, has announced that the government intends to commandeer buses for employees performing essential services.

The state public secretariat this morning issued the first official note since the strike erupted in Porto Alegre. It states that efforts are being made to prevent excesses and, in order to promote dialog, it announces the release of demonstrators arrested yesterday. It accuses persons who are in no way connected with the workers of being responsible for the incidents. After alerting the workers about these persons--who were thoroughly identified--the secretariat voices its hope that a harmonious solution between employers and workers will be achieved.

Seven States Affected

PY150154 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0035 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 15 Aug (TELAM)--The social explosion in Brazil, as evidenced by 120 strikes during the last 5 months, has resulted in the death of one person and injury to 20 persons as a result of street clashes with the military police.

According to press sources, strikes are underway in seven Brazilian states, involving 100,000 workers who refuse to return to their jobs unless their demands for salary increases are met. The most serious episodes are taking place in the State of Minas Gerais, where civil construction workers, municipal employees, mailmen, metal workers, miners and bank employees are on strike. Clashes between strikers and military policemen have occured in Belo Horizonte, capital of Minas Gerias, resulting in one dead and 20 injured. Another violent clash occurred in Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul State, where construction workers and bus drivers are on strike. In downtown Porto Alegre last night, demonstrators clashed with military policemen and 20 persons were injured. The Third Army troops are on alert status as a precautionary measure in case street disorders become more serious.

The teachers' strike in Rio de Janeiro is entering its 20th day and the construction workers union in Brasilia is also on strike. Truck drivers are on strike in Para State; construction workers in Goias State; and teachers in Bahia State.

In all cases, demands for salary increases range from 60 to 80 percent while the government is offering only a 30 percent increase, taking into account the rise in the cost of living during first half of the year.

Postal Strike 'Illegal'

PY152130 Rio De Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpt] Belo Horizonte--Labor Minister Murilo Macedo sent a cable yesterday to Moacir de Paula e Silva Junion, regional director of the Brazilian Post Office and Telegraph Enterprise [ECT], informing him that the strike of ECT employees in Belo Horizonte is illegal. The ECT director warned the strikers of the possibility that they would be punished or even dismissed.

Bank employees in Belo Horizonte--15,500 of them--went on strike as of 2130 yesterday and set up picket lines in front of the banks. After an assembly at which 3,000 bank employees unanimously voted for the strike, they carried out a demonstration in Belo Horizonte's downtown area.

BRIEFS

CREDIT TO GUINEA BISSAU--Bissau, 9 Aug (AFP)--It was disclosed here today, at the end of the first meeting held by the Brazil-Guinea Bissau joint commission which was created in 1978, that Brazil has granted Guinea Bissau an advance loan of $5 million. This loan, which was granted to stimulate trade between the two countries, is part of a credit line Brazil will grant this African nation. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1301 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Itamaraty has just announced that the Mexican Government has appointed Francisco Cuevas Cancino as new Mexican ambassador to Brazil. Cancino has been Mexican ambassador to the United Nations since 1973. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 12 PY] The nation's president has submitted to congress the names of Joao Cabral de Melo Netor and Carlos Sylvestre de Ouro-Petro to be approved as ambassadors to Brazil in Quito, Ecuador and Brussels, Belgium. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 15 Aug 79 p 8 PY]

ECUADOREAN AIRLINE--The Brazilian Government has authorized the Ecuadorean Aviation Company to operate air transport services to and from Brazil. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY IMPORTS--The Central Enterprise for Medicines [CEME] of the Health Ministry has announced, through its Director Leonildo Winter, that Brazil will negotiate the transfer of pharmaceutical production technology from communist countries, particularly Romania, which are interested in improving their balance of payments. This will initially involve the transfer of technology for the production of antibiotics, mainly rifanpicine, of which Brazil consumes seven tons per year. The price of this product will rise to 30,000 cruzeiros per kg by the end of the year. [Rio de Janeiro JOURNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Aug 79 p 24 PY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 10 Aug--The Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (PETROBRAS) announced that Brazilian oil production during the first 7 months of this year totalled 35,100,000 barrels--0.3 percent less than production during the same period last year. PETROBRAS also announced that land wells produced 24,500,000 barrels, and wells in the continental shelf 10,500,000 barrels. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2308 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

OIL IMPORTS--Rio de Janeiro, 13 Aug--PETROBRAS announced that Brazilian oil imports during the first half of this year amounted to 173,600,000 barrels and cost $2.4 billion. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0425 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY]

OIL EXPLORATION CONTRACT--Rio de Janeiro, 13 Aug--The state-owned PETROBRAS enterprise has signed contracts with Pecten-Chevron and Union Oil covering exploration for oil in the Brazilian continental shelf in the State of Bahia. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0348 GMT 14 Aug 79 PY]

AIR FORCE BASE--The Brazilian Air Force will begin construction of an airbase on Trindade Island, 700 miles east of Rio de Janeiro in the Atlantic Ocean. The air force installations will reinforce naval installations already existing on that island and improve control of navigation routes in the south Atlantic. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 14 Aug 79 p 10 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES U.S. SEA LIMITS POSITION

PA160233 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diescanseco has criticized statements attributed to a U.S. State Department spokesman in Washington that the United States will recognize 3-mile territorial sea limits until a specific agreement on the law of the sea is concluded. Pareja said that these statements are an attempt to ignore the evolution undergone by the law of the sea and, moreover, the legitimate exercise of sovereignty by many countries that have proclaimed jurisdiction over a distance of up to 200 miles.

In the Santiago Declaration of 1952, Ecuador, Chile and Peru each claimed jurisdiction over the sea to a distance of 200 miles for the purpose of controlling, protecting and preserving their marine resources. Ecuador went even further by incorporating this area into its territorial waters.

President Jaime Roldos has said that he will enforce Ecuadorean sovereignty over this area. The State Department official's remarks have brought to the fore the differences that still remain between Ecuador and the United States, [Pareja said].

Pareja added that the statements constitute an unprecedented threat and run contrary to the principles providing for harmonious international coexistence. In addition, he said, they constitute a threat to the sovereignty of other states.

GENERAL BOLIVAR JARRIN ASSIGNED NEW DUTIES

PA151849 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Brig Gen Bolivar Napoleon Jarrin Cahuenas has been relieved of his latest military duties as chief of the First Personnel Department of the General Army Command and appointed to the General Officers Corps of the Joint General Staff of the national armed forces with headquarters in Quito. It was not specified what post or duties he was assigned.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTER RETIRES--Defense Minister Maj Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios has been retired from the armed forces by a decree signed by President Jaime Roldos. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

CEPE LOSING MONEY--The minister of natural resources and energy, Mauricio Davalos, said yesterday that the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation lost 800 million sucres this year due to the withholding of 50 percent of the income from fuel oil sales. It is expected that in 1980 this loss will increase to 2 billion sucres. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW LAW ON CRIMES OF SLANDER, DEFAMATION

PA160415 Paris AFP in Spanish 1713 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 15 Aug (AFP)--The Peruvian Government has submitted the crimes of slander, defamation and insult through the press to the common penal code, thus removing it from the purview of special [particular] law and the military code of justice.

The measure, included in a law published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE, makes the penalties for these violations slightly more stringent. In the future, they will be exclusively sanctioned by common law in summary proceedings. Until now, these crimes had been sanctioned through the so-called freedom of the press statute of December 1969, which was replaced by a newer statute in July 1974. The latter had been in effect until now.

Those found guilty were sanctioned under common law, but automatically fell within the purview of military law when those offended were militarymen or military institutions.

According to the new law, the return to a common penal code and to ordinary law, which both local and foreign journalistic organizations had been requesting since the first statute was approved during Gen Juan Velasco's administration, is based on the Constitution.

The law stresses that every person has the right to freely express his or her ideas and opinions through the press and other communication media. The law establishes that whoever jeopardizes the honor or reputation of any individual or official will be imprisoned for at least 6 months--a fact which makes it possible to impose a conditional sentence without actual imprisonment--or will be fined from 10 to 100 times the minimum wage, that is from 120,000 to 1.2 million soles ($521 to $5,217). The annulled statutes punished these violations with at least 6 months in prison or a 10,000 to 50,000 soles fine.

The new law adds that if an official or institution is offended, it will be regarded as an aggravating circumstance, in which case the sentence will be at least 1 year in prison or a fine equivalent to from 5 to 200 times the minimum wage.

In addition, it notes that whoever offends a third party through the media will be imprisoned for at least 6 months or fined from 5 to 100 times the minimum wage. There will be extenuating circumstances if the offended party is a state official or institution.

As under the previous law, the judge will substantiate the proceedings for slander, insult and defamation and will have 8 days to conduct investigations and another 5 days to hand down a sentence, which may later be appealed.

Finally, the law states that until the defendant's situation is defined, he and the offended party will abstain from making any statements in connection with the proceedings. Otherwise, the defendant would be committing a new crime, and the plaintiff would be committing a crime against honor.

GOVERNMENT CALLS FOR WORLD CONGRESS ON SEA LEVEL CANAL

PA152038 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 15 Aug 79 pp 35, 40 PA

[Excerpt] At the inauguration of a new phase of the Nuevo Chorrillo cooperative housing project, in the Arraijan District, President Aristides Royo today announced the call for a world congress of scientists, governments and financiers to study the feasibility of a new sea level canal.

HUGO SPADAFORA INTERVIEWED ON NICARAGUA, DOMESTIC ISSUES

PA151857 Panama City Radio Mia Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA

[Interview with Hugo Spadafora, head of the Victoriano Lorenzo International Brigade, by station commentators Julio Ortega and Ramon Pereira Jr--live; place not given]

[Excerpts] [Spadafora] I would like to outline my views with regard to Panama's present political situation. I will then be at your disposal for any questions.

In the first place, Dr Arnulfo Arias and his recovery has been mentioned here. I wish to state my sincere opinion that all of us Panamanians should hope for Dr Arias' prompt recovery and good health, as (?you mentioned) when referring to Pereira's bypass [operation]. Definitely, I feel that Arnulfo Arias and Omar Torrijos have Panama's destiny virtually in their hands.

I think that all of us Panamanians must demand from both that they meet and talk. I say demand because they are public figures and, as such, owe this to their people. They must do what is best for the people and not what each one of them thinks. Therefore, I invite all Panamanians and particularly you, who control mass communications media, to begin a campaign for these two leaders of our country to sit down and discuss a solution to Panama's serious problems. I feel that unity among all of us is the only way.

I think that a first step was taken when the government led by General Torrijos offered a plane and the plane was accepted by Arias. These were friendly gestures because Arias certainly did not lack personal and political friends, as well as money, to charter a plane and go to Houston. When he accepted the plane it was because he, too, wanted to make a gesture.

[Ortega] Listening to you, I want to refer to the fact that the possibility of General Torrijos and Dr Arnulfo Arias sitting down to talk never entered my mind. However, this would be the first time that the military must recognize the merits of Dr Arnulfo Arias. Colonel Remon once had to admit that he was the leader and went to his house to take over the presidency of the republic, when the situation was as critical as the one we are facing now. Has this idea of unity and peaceful solution emerged since you fought in Nicaragua and saw the high price that must be paid for it?

[Spadafora] Definitely, the war in Nicaragua changed everyone who took part in it. The change has been for the better, I would say. During the hardships we faced in Nicaragua for 10 months I learned two significant things, among others: first, that Panamanians, deep down, are not divided regarding their goals. In the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade we had communists, Panamenists, former national guardsmen and former guerrillas who had fought the National Guard in Chiriqui Province. There are all sorts of ideologies among our men. However, in our struggle to overthrow the tyranny, we were more united because of our nationality, which filled me with optimism. It made me realize that we Panamanians have been divided by a class tradition we inherited, who knows, perhaps from the Spaniards or Colombians as part of our history, which we must overcome if we really want our country to progress.

I also learned that people must pay a high price when they are not united around progressive ideals. We must prevent by all means an armed civil war because I think that we already have an unarmed civil war in Panama and if we are not careful, it will become an armed civil war. I, who have participated in two wars, can sincerely tell you that I hate war more than ever. I would not like to see our soil stained with blood. For this reason, as of this moment all my political activities will be aimed at preventing this war through true national unity.

The Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade was financed by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). Now, who was financing the FSLN? I did not have access to that information because I was not an FSLN director. I personally believe that Carlos Andres Perez, that great Latin American leader, helped the FSLN a great deal financially. I also believe--I cannot confirm it--that General Torrijos, his government in other words, helped the FSLN one way or another with equipment. I also think Mexico helped, as well as other governments which considered the case of Nicaragua a pathological case. I would applaud anyone that would have contributed to the overthrow of the Somozist regime. However, according to the normal behavior of governments on an international level, it is not correct to reveal these secrets. But the fact that our government allowed organization of the brigade was an indication of its desire to help the Sandinists.

[Ortega] In other words, when Somoza said that there was an international conspiracy against his regime, it was true.

[Spadafora] There is no doubt that several countries were helping, including the government of Carazo, a man of the center right. Carazo's government has all the respect of the Sandinists. Carazo acted like a real man. Without his understanding and help, I think we still would have been fighting in Nicaragua, because the fighting was not going to end that quickly. The fact that victory was won quickly was due in large part to Carazo.

[Ortega] Tell me, Dr Spadafora, where did the brigade train? I imagine that you had some sort of training? I'll tell you what I heard. Rumors circulated here that you had been trained in Cimarron, Coiba, Chiriqui and Conclesito. To some extent I felt certain that the members of the brigade had to receive some training because they were not going to drop you in the middle of the battlefield and have Somoza's troops wipe you out. If you can answer my question, do so. If you cannot, we will understand that it is a secret that you cannot reveal.

[Spadafora] In order not to lie, let me keep the secret for the present. I promise you that the day we are able to answer your question, I will be here to tell you.

[Ortega] Dr Spadafora, here are some questions from our listeners. Some are interesting. Here is one asking if the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade was trained on Panamanian territory?

[Spadafora] I still do not wish to answer that question.

[Ortega] Did Cuba have anything to do with the guerrillas?

[Spadafora] Not that I know, at least not with the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade.

BRIEFS

TOBACCO PRODUCTION--Statistical reports indicate that in 1978 Panama harvested 30,650 100-lb bags of dry-leaf tobacco. Two thirds of the harvest was produced in the Province of Chiriqui. [Text] [Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA]

COSTA RICA

FOREIGN, DOMESTIC SECTORS CONCERNED ABOUT NEW RADIO STATION

PA160210 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 10 Aug 79 p 4-A PA

[By Bosco Valverde]

[Excerpts] The operation in this country of a powerful shortwave radio station called Radio Noticias del Continente, which broadcasts at 9615 kHz and 9490 kHz on the 31 meter band, with 50 kw of power and rhombic directional antennas that can span the world, has caused concern among both domestic and foreign sectors. The station's studios are located in San Jose, about 300 meters south of Chico Soto on the Colon Promenade, and its broadcasting facilities are located in a peaceful little section of Grecia called Puente de Piedra.

Until the station was established, the humble townspeople, mostly farmers, were able to fully enjoy their television programs. However, difficulties began when the station began operating, and Luis Carlos Bolanos Quesada, a resident of Grecia, has reported that the inhabitants are even considering establishing a committee to file a protest with the proper authorities.

However, the emergence of ideological differences is more likely. The station's antennas are directed toward North and South America, but the broadcasts place primary emphasis on the Southern Cone. Although the Argentine Embassy in Costa Rica has denied it, the truth is that there is concern among some South American governments becuase of the type of news and commentaries on their countries that are being broadcast by the new station.

Miss Ana Lorena Cartin Leiva [director of the station], has reiterated that the station is completely commercial in nature. She said that regular programming began on 7 August, which is why there have been no commercial announcements so far. However, she added that "the primary objective is to include advertising from international organizations and enterprises."

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CURRENT ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

'Worst Economic Crisis'

PA151423 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Costa Rica will confront the worst economic crisis in its history during the coming weeks. The government must urgently amend its economic policy because the results of the present policy are already being felt. There is no distribution of fuel throughout the country. Eventually, vehicular traffic will be paralyzed. However, the government will not negotiate so long as the workers continue on strike. Local airlines have suspended flights because of the refinery workers' strike.

Refinery Workers Strike

PA151424 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Some 1,000 Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] workers in El Cocal, Turrialba, Altos de Ochomogo, Limon and Golfito began an indefinite strike yesterday afternoon. The workers are demanding a 400-colon salary increase, an administrative reorganization, revocation of subsidies to buslines, better working conditions at refineries and pipelines, and freezing of fuel prices.

The government said that the RECOPE workers' petitions could have the following results: 1) If fuel prices are frozen and the OPEC countries continue increasing prices, the country would have to subsidize producers; 2) If mass transportation means are not subsidized, busline rates would increase immediately; 3) If the departmental chief is to be dismissed, the workers would have to prove cause for dismissal. The deputy security minister has said that the Civil Guard will protect RECOPE installations. The Civil Guard will also protect public transportation, industries and businesses in general that depend on fuel in order to keep the situation from becoming more acute. The Civil Guard will guarantee the security of all sectors.

Idle Banana Loading Port

PA151523 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[By Enoc Hernandez]

[Text] Last night and during the early morning hours we inspected the Atlantic Port of Limon. We noted that loading and transportation services have completely halted. Only one locomotive is being operated by high-level administrative personnel. We also saw that there are two ships at the docks and out of 150,000 boxes of bananas ready for shipment, only 40,000 had been located today by 0500. Railroad transportation to the west, that is to Siquirres, has stopped completely. From Siquirres to San Jose there is normal railroad service. Likewise, between Guapiles and San Jose railroad service is also normal. The Costa Rican Oil Refinery [RECOPE] is completely paralyzed. Its plants are completely idle. The Dr Bonifacio Hospital in Puerto Limon offers only emergency service.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES DECISION TO HELP REBUILD NICARAGUA

PA151900 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1809 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Aug (ACAN)--The Guatemalan Government today announced its decision to cooperate in Nicaragua's reconstruction. It was noted that Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano will leave today for Managua to determine with officials of the new Nicaraguan Government the manner in which this cooperation will be channeled. This is the first step taken by the Guatemalan Government toward rapprochement with the new Nicaraguan Government following Gen Anastasio Somoza's overthrow. It was reported that Guatemala will immediately grant Nicaragua a $5 million credit for Nicaragua to finance the purchase of industrial products which it requires and can buy in Central America. Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas also ordered that 20,000 quintals of beans and 20,000 quintals of potatoes be donated to the Nicaraguan population. Minister Solorzano will participate in the first work session of the action committee of the Latin America economic System [words indistinct] of Nicaragua scheduled to be held in Managua from 16 to 17 August.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS, HAVANA SUMMIT ENVOYS

Ambassadors to United Nations, Cuba

PA152116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2021 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announced today the appointment of the Sandinist government's ambassadors to the United Nations and Cuba.

Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca will be Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations and Carlos Rojas Ubeda will be the ambassador to Cuba's socialist regime. The two diplomats will be included in the delegation that Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction will be sending to the sixth nonalined summit slated to take place in Havana beginning 3 September. They will assume their new duties after the summit.

Nonalined Summit Delegation

PA152133 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2009 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Sandinist government has appointed its delegation to the sixth nonalined summit to be held in Havana, Cuba, beginning on 3 September. Nicaragua has submitted its official request to become a member of the nonalined countries movement, which struggles against imperialism, colonialism, and discrimination and for the self-determination of peoples and the effective exercise of freedom and human rights. The preparatory committee, which will be installed in Havana on 28 August, will discuss Nicaragua's request.

The Nicaraguan delegation will include a political commission comprised of Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez, Victor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca and Carlos Rojas Ubeda, and an economic commission comprised of Felix Contreras, Carlos Zarruk and Emilio Baltodano. A Foreign Ministry spokesman told ACAN-EFE today that Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and a delegation of the Sandinist Natinal Liberation Front's (FSLN) Joint National Directorate will also attend the summit inauguration.

Ambassador to Panama

PA152206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1839 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 15 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua and Panama normalized their diplomatic relations with the announcement here today of the appointment of psychiatrist Jose Pasos Marciac as ambassador of the Sandinist revolutionary government to the government of President Aristides Royo. The new Nicaraguan diplomat lived in Panama for several years, having fled repression in Nicaragua by the former Somozist regime. Pasos Marciac will attend the welcoming ceremony being prepared for Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian Armed Forces, who will pay a 48-hour visit to Nicaragua starting Saturday [18 August].

Together with the arrival in Nicaragua of the former chief of government of Panama, whose people and government offered decisive support in the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza, Nicaraguans will be celebrating the first month of the victory of the Sandinist revolution.

As special guest of the leaders of the new Government of National Reconstruction, Torrijos will be officially welcomed in a mass celebration at the "Plaza de la Revolucion" (formerly the Plaza de la Republica). On the same day, he will attend a luncheon with the junta and the FSLN joint leadership, hold a news conference and attend a military parade and reception with the diplomatic corps accredited in this country.

On Sunday, Torrijos is scheduled to visit the "martyr" city of Esteli, 150 km north of here, which was devastated by the repression of the previous government's army and the constant bombing by Somozist planes.

Panama was the first country to recognize the government born of the Sandinist revolutionary victory and the first to appoint its ambassador, Marcel Salamin.

ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION REPORTED

FL161217 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] North American Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young yesterday submitted his resignation following a brief and bitter adverse public campaign. President James Carter accepted the resignation of the 47-year old diplomat, who admitted he had briefly met with the permanent observer at the United Nations of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Suhdi Labib at-Tarazi. Some versions in the North American press charged that Young had violated the policy of the State Department when he discussed with At-Tarazi matters dealing with the Palestinian case within the United Nations. Young, one of murdered civil rights leader Rev Martin Luther King's deputies, had occupied the post of UN ambassador since January 1977.

CUBA JOINS INTELSAT; OFFICIAL PROTOCOL SIGNED AT CARIBE

FL160101 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The acceptance of Cuba as a member of the International Telecommunications Satellite Organization [INTELSAT] was announced today at the signing of an official protocol at the Caribe land station complex which is under the Communications Ministry. At this ceremony, which was attended by Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of communications, the documents were signed for the Cuban side by Salvador Gutierrez, director of radio communications of the aforementioned ministry, and (Jorge Madan), president of the Cuban Enterprise for Import of Machinery and Equipment (MAQUIMPORT). Signing for Japan [as heard] was Mr (Mioji Kikuno), general director of the communications systems of the (Ito) Company. With this system our country will be linked to all the nation members of the nonalined countries.

JACINTO, HART OPEN CUBAN ART EXHIBIT

FL152013 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, and Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for culture, have inaugurated in Luanda a print exhibit of Cuban artists. Hart said that the exhibit, which includes 50 prints from 15 Cuban artists, is very important because it honors the 26th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada Barracks and the 5th anniversary of the establishment of the Popular Forces for the Liberation of Angola--FAPLA. The Cuban minister stated that art and culture also serve in the common struggle against colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and against the exploitation of man by man.

Armando Hart added that Cuban art once again shows the friendship between our leaders, parties and peoples. Antonio Jacinto, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of state for culture, stated that cultural manifestations and art work are expressions of a language through which people can better and more intimately understand each other. He stated that the Cuban graphics from the experimental graphic workshop in Havana demonstrate the solidarity of the Cuban people with the Angolan people. Earlier, the two leaders signed a special cooperation agreement between the Angolan Secretariat of State for Culture and the Cuban Ministry of Culture for the 1979-80 period.

Hart Meets Angolan Intellectuals

FL151344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of culture, has requested the cooperation of Angolan artists so that, together with their Cuban counterparts, the cultural similarities uniting the two peoples' roots can be asserted. The Cuban leader, who is visiting Luanda at the invitation of the Angolan Government, held fraternal talks with intellectuals from various sectors of the arts at the main offices of the Union of Angolan Writers. Hart explained to them that, following the triumph of the Cuban revolution, the government began conducting a policy of searching for and reinvigorating the national cultural roots. He urged them to participate in all forms of cultural cooperation between Cuba and the People's Republic of Angola because it is necessary, he added, to destroy the barriers built by colonialism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

ANGOLAN STUDENTS ARRIVE ON ISLE OF YOUTH

FL151259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1139 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] A group of 169 Angolan students has arrived on the Isle of Youth to attend schools in the countryside. That group is the first of a total of 800 students from that fraternal African country who will be arriving on the Isle of Youth this week. The Angolan youths will be lodged at the Leovigildo Ramirez rural basic secondary school. At the Nueva Gerona maritime terminal leaders of the special municipality as well as Angolan students attending the Agostinho Neto and (Sai di Vieira) schools welcomed the arriving youths. It was announced that the official welcoming ceremony for the 800 students from the fraternal Angolan country will be held at the basic secondary school they will attend, which bears the name of Leovigildo Ramirez, Cuban combatant killed in Angola.

RELATIONS WITH CUBA URGED BY BOLIVIAN DEPUTIES

FL141221 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Bolivia's Chamber of Deputies has demanded that Walter Guevara Arze's interim government initiate actions immediately in order to resume diplomatic relations with Cuba. The resolution was approved by an overwhelming majority with the lone abstention of former dictator Hugo Banzer's National Democratic Action Front. The resolution points out that the Bolivian Government broke relations with Cuba in 1963 in accordance with a directive of the Organization of American States which was totally foreign to the spirit and practice of an independent and sovereign international policy. The document stresses that the entire Bolivian people have expressed their decision of supporting the resumption of relations with Cuba under the principles of mutual respect, noninterference and reciprocal benefit. When Walter Guevara was inaugurated last Wednesday, he said his government would maintain relations with all countries.

Bolivian President's Statement

FL151353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1151 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The Bolivian Government will pay special attention to the Congress' proposal dealing with the resumption of official relations with Cuba, Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze has declared. During a press conference with journalists at the Palace of Government, Guevara Arze indicated that the congressmen's request will be given special consideration at the Foreign Ministry.

FLAVIO BRAVO REPORTS ON HIS TOUR OF ASIA

FL141231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Flavio Bravo, member of the Council of State and vice president of the Council of Ministers, who recently completed a tour of Asia, has said that the states he had visited expressed the desire that Havana's sixth nonalined countries summit conference achieve success. He added that the countries he toured--Korea, Afghanistan, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, Malaysia and Indonesia--will participate in the summit with highest-level delegations. He added that all countries coincide in stating that the nonalined movement should consolidate its unity, respect its heterogeneous nature and reaffirm its principle of struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

MEXICAN PATRIMONY DELEGATION ARRIVES

FL161038 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Mexican Patrimony and Industrial Development Secretary Jose Andres de Oteyza arrived in this capital Wednesday afternoon heading a group of officials. The Mexican delegation was met at the air terminal by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the PCC Central Committee and president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. Other members of the Mexican delegation are Under Secretary for Industrial Development (Nassa Weckmann), Rafael Izquierdo Gonzalez, adviser to President Lopez Portillo, and Jose Ramon Lopez Portillo, director general of documents and analysis of the Programming and Budget Secretariat.

Oteyxa told newsmen that he was sent by the Mexican president to continue in Havana the conversations which began in Mexico during Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's visit to that country. He added: I am accompanied by a group of top level officials under presidential orders to work for the broadening of all types of relations between Cuba and Mexico.

MALMIERCA GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BONN MAGAZINE

FL151756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The nonalined countries' movement will emerge from the sixth summit strengthened by its members' joint determination to struggle, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has told the progressive magazine, Belle Magazine, [as heard] a Third World periodical published in Bonn. The monthly magazine carries in its latest edition Malmierca's interview and photographs of various aspects of life in Cuba, such as expansion of the railroad network, children's libraries and buildings under construction for the upcoming nonalined countries summit.

The requirements which characterize the nonalined countries are based on an anti-imperialist nature, which is the foundation for their unity, the Cuban foreign minister stated. He added that some of the developing countries' most urgent demands are the independence of Namibia and Zimbabwe, putting an end to the system of racial discrimination and support for the Palestinian people and their right to establish a sovereign state.

Malmierca pointed out that the summit will be one more step forward in the unity of the nonalined countries movement and stressed the importance of holding the sixth summit in Latin America for the first time. In the economic aspect the Cuban foreign minister indicated that all the movement's members demand the right to control their natural resources, a just participation in world trade and access to financing sources and advanced technology. Referring to the joint work of the news agencies' pool of nonalined countries, Malmierca stated that the sixth summit will enrich the joint effort with respect to the decolonization of information.

CASTRO CABLE TO KHOMEYNI HAILS NEW RELATIONS

FL161021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and President of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a telegram to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni in which he expresses satisfaction over the establishment of diplomatic relations between Cuba and Iran. Fidel's message points out that the establishment of relations is the result of the Islamic revolution in Iran, which insured the country's independence. Fidel stresses that the development of relations between Iran and Cuba will contribute to their joint struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism. He also hails the Iranian Government's decision to participate in the sixth nonalined countries summit conference early in September.

ETHIOPIAN PAPER NOTES IMPORTANCE OF NONALINED SUMMIT

FL151851 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD states in Addis Ababa, capital of that African country, that the upcoming sixth summit of the nonalined countries will lead to cohesion of the movement in the struggle against the common enemy, which is imperialism. In an article entitled "Africa and the Nonalined Countries," the Ethiopian paper explains the main problems that affect the African states, which comprise over half of the members of the movement. In another part it refers to the resolutions taken at the various summit meetings held by the nonalined countries and states that anti-imperialism is the heart of the nonalined countries movement. The paper ETHIOPIAN HERALD also points out that as long as the racist regimes exist in southern Africa it is absolutely certain that the independent African countries will not be free from threat, and it states that their independence is compromised because of the U.S. plans in the region.

DELEGATION INVITES NICARAGUA TO HAVANA SUMMIT

FL161107 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Francisco Garcia Valls, minister president of the State Committee for Finances, and Carlos Amat, director of the Foreign Ministry's Latin America Department, yesterday arrived in Managua to formally invite Nicaragua to participate in the sixth nonalined countries summit conference. Minister Garcia Valls and Amat are the bearers of a message from Cuba's Council of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro formally inviting Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction to participate in this summit.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT TO ATTEND NONALINED MEETING

FL151634 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Damascus--Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad has stated that he will attend the sixth nonalined countries summit conference in Havana and is firmly determined to contribute to its success and the strengthening of the principles of the movement. Al-Asad referred to the need for overcoming all attempts to undermine the movement. Syria joined the nonalined countries movement during the second summit conference held in Cairo in 1974 and currently is a member of its Coordinating Bureau.

BRIEFS

NEW PRC AMBASSADOR--Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca yesterday morning received in his office his excellency (Huang Zhanjuan) who presented the credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL]

GOVERNMENT SENDS AID TO NICARAGUA

FL160137 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dominican Vice President Lic Jacobo Majluta has stated that between today and tomorrow some 40 tons of medicine and food which have been collected in the country will leave for Nicaragua. The food and medicine have been at Las Americas International Airport for several days for lack of an airplane to transport them. Lic Majluta said that President Guzman ordered that one of the country's transport planes be used to transport the cargo in the shortest time possible.

ARMED FORCES SECRETARY HAILS GOVERNMENT

FL160127 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The secretary of the armed forces today reiterated that the Dominican forces are ready to defend the constitutional government of President Antonio Guzman Fernandez and to defend the territorial integrity of the country. Lt Gen Rafael Valdez Hilario at the same time noted that the work carried out in the armed forces by the present government in its first year was constructive. At the same time, Lt Gen Vladez Hilario cited the depoliticization of the Dominican Armed Forces as the main success achieved by the government. The secretary of the armed forces made these statements after opening the identification department of this military institution.

PRD LEADER CALLS FOR POLITICAL INTEGRITY

FL160147 Santo Domingo International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco, president of the Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], today called for safeguarding the integrity of the democratic institutions in the country. The well-known lawyer and PRD senator stated that for this to happen one has to search for solutions and (?consensus), putting aside solutions which try to satisfy selfish party interests. Dr Jorge Blanco then said that the two most important Dominican parties of the country should subordinate their particular differences and dutifully rise to serve with patriotism a nation which is at an historic crossroads and in serious crisis.

ANTIGUA

BARBUDA THREATENING TO SECEDE FROM FEDERATION

PA150434 Paris AFP in English 0415 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA

[Text] St. Johns, Antiagua, Aug. 14 (AFP)--The 1,400 inhabitants of the island of Barbuda want to secede from their federation with the neighboring island of Antigua, official sources siad here today. The sources said that Premier Vere Bird's government was disturbed by the move.

A government spokesman said today that Eric Burton, the parliamentary representative for Barbuda, would go to London within three weeks for talks with the British Government about independence, even though London has advised against secession. Antigua and Barbuda, a self-governing archipelago within the Commonwealth, has a total area of 170 square miles and total population of 65,000. Barbuda accounts for 65 square miles, but has only 1,400 people.

BAHAMAS

PRIME MINISTER TO RETURN FROM COMMONWEALTH MEETING

FL151826 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Aug 79 FL

[Text] The prime minister is expected to return home this evening from London, the British capital. Mr Pindling and Mrs Pindling stopped in London for a few days after attending the week-long Commonwealth heads of government conference in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia. The Bahamas played an active role at the conference with a seven-man delegation attending.

Among the delegation were the minister of health and national insurance, the honorable Perry Christie; Bahamas high commissioner to London, Mr (Anthony Roberts); financial secretary, Mr (Reginald Wood); secretary to the cabinet, Mr (Rodney Bain); deputy permanent secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr (Hardart Pinder); and the deputy permanent secretary to the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Mr (James Smith). During the conference Commonwealth leaders drafted a 9-point plan aimed at a peaceful solution to the black man's struggle for majority rule in Zimbabwe, also known as Rhodesia.

JAMAICA

CUBAN COOPERATION WITH JAMAICA REPORTED

FL151420 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Aug 79 p 8 FL

[Text] The following is a statement of the Government of Cuba issued by the Cuban Ambassador Mr. Estrada on Wednesday, August 8, on Jamaica-Cuba relations. The co-operation goes back to 1976. The main co-operation branches have been: Education, public health, construction, agriculture, fisheries, sports.

Between October 1976 and September 1977 our medical delegation treated 84,306 patients while between October 1977 and November 1978, 165,694 patients were treated for a total amount of 250,000 patients treated, that is one eighth of the population approximately.

In Lionel Town we have two doctors, since three weeks ago, who are treating more than 120 patients daily, who are doing three fixed and weekly medical guard duties and who, in one month, will be able to render medical assistance to almost all the population of the parish.

Nowadays we have a delegation of 40 doctors and one technician distributed throughout the country in the following hospitals:

Savanna la Mar.....21
Kingston.....11
Falmouth.....4
Lionel Town.....3
Linstead.....2

Our doctors will start rendering medical assistance as general practitioners, surgeons, and anesthesiologists in Montego Bay in the next few days. Besides rendering medical assistance at the hospitals where they live, they also render their services at the hospitals in Black River, May Pen and at almost 10 health centres throughout the country. Fourteen Jamaican employees are working on a permanent basis with the Cuban medical delegation.

Regarding construction, 380 Cuban specialists are working in this field and they are distributed in the following way:

Supplying unit at Jose Marti School 30
Construction of a secondary school in Vernam Field 100
Construction of a sport school in Ariguanabo 240
Construction of a secondary school in Montpelier 10

The number of Cuban specialists in construction decreases as the works are being finished. By September, the number will be reduced up to 100 men approximately. Some 350 Jamaicans are working together with the Cuban constructors and receiving the salary established by Jamaican laws. Most of these Jamicans are receiving, at the same time, the required training in the different techniques of building so as to become skilled workers. Similarly, the number of Jamaican workers employed at these works decreases as the different stages of construction are fulfilled.

In education we actually have four professors teaching Spanish language in Kingston. As construction advisers and microdams maintenance adviser there are one engineer and one technician who are almost about to finish their work in Jamaica.

Out of the 427 Cubans who, due to a deep inter-nationalist feeling, are assisting the Jamaican people and government, 384 are receiving 40 Jamaican dollars from the Jamaican Government (these are the constructors and teachers) while 43 are receiving 66 Jamaican dollars and 80 cents as a monthly fee for their personal expenses (these are the doctors and microdam advisers).

The doctors receive their daily food at the hospitals where they work while the constructors receive their food, clothes and cigarettes from Cuba, articles they share with the Jamaican workers who work with them. The Jamaican Government, in this case, pays for the fresh food they consume, namely, meat, milk, vegetables.

During these years the Cuban Government has granted the Jamaican Government according to the cooperation agreements established: the Jose Marti School worth 6 million Jamaican dollars approximately, plus 12 trucks and spare parts; full equipment for a microdam construction brigade with a cost of 1.5 million Jamaican dollars; one prefab plant, Sandino model, and 14 prototype dwelling houses built in Falmouth; one prefab plant, Biron model, in Kingston with a cost of 1.5 million Jamaican dollars approximately; two schools we are building at a cost of six million Jamaican dollars each; the construction of 6 microdams; 50 tractors out of which 20 are already working in different agricultural farms and also the assistance of three technicians who trained Jamaican personnel on the use and maintenance of these tractors for three months.

Starting from September we will start the construction of nine sports complexes throughout the country, two secondary schools and two primary schools which will be finished at the beginning of 1981. These are, in general, the gounds of our co-operation with the people and the Government of Jamaica.

GLEANER: CUBA SEEKS SATELLITES IN CARIBBEAN

FL151410 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 10 Aug 79 p 8 FL

[Editorial by Wilmot Perkins]

[Text] Cuban foreign policy is clearly directed towards the creation of a Cuban sphere of influence in the Caribbean. A satellite itself, it longs for satellites of its own. It cannot obtain them by direct military conquest. In parts of Latin America it has used the agency of guerrilla warfare, so far unsuccessfully, although it is left to be seen whether Nicaraguan developments will, in this respect, be different.

An economic weakling itself, substantially dependent upon Soviet subsidies about which the Soviets themselves are unhappy, it cannot exercise economic domination in the region. There is but one means by which it can achieve its ambition, political subversion, working through ideological fifth columns and governments whose survival in their own territories is dependent upon such subversion.

Jamaica furnishes an excellent example. Cuba is clearly not seeking the kind of friendship with Jamaica that could survive the defeat of the Manley government in elections and the return of the Labour Party to power. If therefore one assumes that good relations with a country just ninety miles from its own shores is of importance to the Cubans, it should follow that they envisage no such possibility as the defeat and replacement of the Manley government.

Cuban policy towards Jamaica must logically therefore be directed towards the preservation of the Manley government. Cuba is not a friend of Jamaica. It is the friend of a Jamaican faction, just as it was the friend of one of many Angolan factions. And that faction functions as a pro-Cuban fifth column, promoting Cuban interests in Jamaica including the preservation of a pro-Cuban government and, through that, support for Cuban foreign policy objectives in the region and elsewhere.

Jamaicans who regard themselves as "progressive" have more regard for their relationship with Cuba and Cubans than they do for their relationship with other Jamaicans, or for the interests and opinions of those Jamaicans whom they label as "reactionary". This if the fifth column. Its loyalty is external. Its ambition is to transform Jamaica, politically, along Cuban lines and therefore, to the extent that Jamaican political institutions differ from the Cuban, to subvert Jamaican institutions for this purpose.

It seeks to promote an atmosphere in which the sacrifice of Jamaican national interests in favour of those of Cuba can be defended on grounds of "principle." The Havana communique is a case in point. The government was quite willing to get into a quarrel with the United States, knowing how much this country, in its present weakened state, is dependent upon American help; help which the Cubans are in no position to replace. Cuba can't even feed itself. The defence of Cuban interests was "principled." The service of Jamaican interests would, I suppose, have been considered squalid.

In this time of unparalleled austerity, when even educational opportunities for Jamaican children have been affected by financial stringencies, the Ministry of Mobilization, the Agency for Public Information and the Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation are able to maintain a perpetual barrage of pro-Cuban propaganda. At a time when the Jamaican construction industry is in the doldrums; when, that is to say, there are more skilled and experienced construction workers in this country than the economy can absorb; when Jamaican building contractors and their crews are having to seek opportunities abroad, their success a tribute to their technical competence, Jamaican youngsters are being sent to Cuba ostensibly for training in construction skills. Coals being carried to Newcastle.

There is no evidence that Cuban construction techniques are in advance of those here. Indeed, there is evidence to the contrary. So clearly these youngsters are not being sent to Cuba to be trained in skills which areaat present in oversupply here in Jamaica. What they are being sent for, as Mr. Tony Spaulding's memorandum to the PNP Executive makes clear, is "ideological exposure." That, in Mr. Spaulding's own words, is the "key aim" of the programme.

In plain language, they are being sent for training as "subversives: indoctrinated in a political ideology alien to the Jamaican political system, they return to Jamaica as a "Trojan horse brigade," The Cuban doctors are a "Trojan horse brigade." Whatever may be their medical skills, they are, we know, trained in Marxism-Leninism! Each is a propagandist. With his medicine he dispenses propaganda. Savanna-la-Mar was a bridgehead. There is now another in Montego Bay.

Meanwhile there is the constant stream of boot-licking speeches from ministers of the government and other representatives of the "progressive" faction assuring the Cubans that what is called "Cuban-Jamaican friendship" far outweighs in its importance to them internal Jamaican unity. Progressivism has not only exacerbated Jamaican disunity and political tribalism; it has projected it into the arena of external relations. The "progressives" are seeking in Cuba an ally against their fellow Jamaicans. Cuba is seeking in the "progressives" a tool by which to manipulate Jamaican sovereignty.

Mr. Bertram made a speech at Carifesta which, but for one appalling snippet broadcast by JBC television, appears to have been entirely suppressed in Jamaica. His prime minister made a speech early in July in which he told Cuban workers here in Jamaica that his own fellow-citizens who were perturbed about Cuban-Jamaican relations were wasting their time. This contempt for the Jamaican opposition, and all Jamaicans who question the wisdom of Jamaica becoming a Cuban satellite, has now been echoed back to us in that gratuitously offensive statement made by Mr. Hodge, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party while representing his country at a political congress in Guyana. Mr. Hodge called the Jamaican leader of the opposition a fascist and claimed that his newspaper has ties with the CIA.

Ordinarily one would ignore Mr. Hodge. His opinions are immaterial, and the coarseness of his manners a matter of no concern to us. But Mr. Hodge, on this occasion, is reflecting Mr. Manley, the Jamaican Government, and the pro-Cuban fifth-column; which must concern us. It is also a matter of deep concern that Cuba should have had the effrontery to send, and the Jamaican Government the baseness to accept, as its ambassador to this country a man whose specialty is political subversion. Mr. Ulises Estrade is a former head of the Department of the Americas which is, we are told, a department of the DGI responsible for political subversion in the region.

The Cubans clearly want not our friendship, but our subservience; and there are those of us who are only too willing to give that. But to blame the Cubans is to miss the real point which is that whatever they are doing in Jamaica is being done with the connivance of Jamaicans. The Cubans after all, are only pursuing Cuban interests, which is far, and reasonable, from their own point of view. The fifth column, on the other hand, is guilty of disloyalty to its own country, and that is unforgivable.

MEXICO

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE ANALYZES OIL WELL ACCIDENT

PA150241 Paris AFP in Spanish 2317 GMT 14 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Aug (AFP)--In a press communique issued here today, the National Polytechnic Institute (IPN) indicated that the IXTOC-Uno oil well accident is within the risk factor with which the world's oil companies operate. The report was issued by a committee formed by IPN investigators to analyze the causes and effects of the 3 July accident at the well located off the coast of Campeche State in the Gulf of Mexico.

The committee reported that only 6 to 8 percent of the oil, which spills daily into the sea, is not being burned or recovered "primarily" due to the swells which displace the barges and the containment barriers.

Regarding the crude dispersed over the ocean's surface, the committee explained that "oilslicks, which are only .1 to 10 micrometers thick, have occasionally been found." By means of explanation, the committee said that a barrel of oil could cover an area of 156,000 square meters at a thickness of 1 micrometer. It also said that Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) technicians are capable of complying with regulations and are using the necessary security equipment. Nevertheless, the IPN scientists and technicians admitted that a contamination problem still exists but that its final effects "cannot yet be determined because a natural degradation of the oil is occurring. Some of it is being absorbed by the environment itself."

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR--President Jose Lopez Portillo has appointed Octaviano Campos Sala as ambassador to the FRG, and Francisco Javier Alejo as ambassador to Japan. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 15 Aug 79 PA]

CHILE

BOMB EXPLODES IN SANTIAGO FINANCIAL CENTER

PY152211 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1906 GMT 15 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 15 Aug (LATIN)--The police reported that a powerful bomb exploded today in the doorway of a financial institution in the downtown area of this city without causing any casualties. The report indicated that the explosion took place at 0530 local time (0930 GMT) and that the shockwave of the explosion completely shattered the windows of the 8-floor building.

The police indicated that the bomb was apparently placed by extremist elements of the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR).